



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING AUG. 14, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Hot Stove leaguers puffed their pipes contentedly 'round the political cracker barrel, showing no sign of missing the Capitol Hill sounding board for comments on the state of the nation and the world. House Speaker Martin (R Mass.) congratulated the President and Congress on first session accomplishments. Opposition comments: Sen. Morse (I Ore.) -- "political mush;" Sen. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "far-fetched;" Democratic National Committee -- "Democrats Saved Ike."

Still in session, President Eisenhower demanded "renewed vigor" of his Administration in economizing to avoid recalling Congress from vacation to raise the debt ceiling. And cut corners, he ordered, on fiscal 1955 budget requests, due Sept. 15.

Viewpoints

H-Bomb--Congressional reaction to Malenkov's report that Russia has the H-bomb was skeptical.

UN--Sens. Monroney (D Okla.) and Hill (D Ala.) urged an international police force.

Debt--Monroney said the federal debt would not be pressing against the ceiling if Congress had observed provisions of a 1946 reorganization act.

School Aid--Hill promised to continue his fight to earmark federal revenues from submerged mineral resources for aid to education.

Administration

Korea--A Presidential representative estimated Korea will need four to five years of American help, plus financial reforms, to achieve rehabilitation.

Durkin--Secretary of Labor Durkin criticized his stand-in as president of the AFL plumbers Union for attacking the Eisenhower Administration.

Discrimination--President Eisenhower established a new 14-member committee to prevent job discrimination by federal contractors.

Drought--The Agriculture Department asked for a report on alleged abuses of drought aid in Texas.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Subversives--State Department security chief McLeod said Congressional investigators are getting "unequivocal" support from his Department for "the first time in 20 years."

Manpower--Defense Department and Selective Service officials said the Korean cease-fire will not materially affect military manpower needs.

Committees

Taxes--The House Ways and Means Committee heard pleas for excise tax relief.

Snyder--A House subcommittee received testimony that former Secretary of the Treasury Snyder intervened to speed up tax settlements.

Ammunition--Ammunition supply procedures have improved, a Senate subcommittee reported.

Personnel--A House subcommittee charged favoritism, laxity, and inefficiency in Civil Service.

GPO--Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.) said his probers have testimony that a Communist has had access to top secret documents at the Government Printing Office.

New Mexico--Two members of a subcommittee investigating the election of Sen. Chavez (R N.M.) said they are considering throwing out ballots from several precincts as fraudulent.

Freshman

Robert W. Upton, a Concord lawyer and a Republican, was appointed to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Tobey (R N.H.).

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EISENHOWER'S FRIENDLY CONGRESS

CQ Boxscores Show President's Batting Average Tops Those of Truman

President Eisenhower sent 44 specific legislative proposals to the 83rd Congress during its first session, and won favorable action on 32, for a Boxscore mark of 72.7 per cent. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1044-45.) Batting at that rate, he's burning up the league; Harry S. Truman, his predecessor in the White House, never broke even.

CQ's boxscores of Mr. Truman's first sessions back through the 80th Congress show that his best full season was his first, 1947, when he won Congressional approval of 47.7 per cent of his proposals. From that point, he went downhill steadily, scoring 44.1 per cent in 1949 (81st Congress, 1st session), and 40.4 per cent in 1951 (82nd Congress, 1st session).

FOR 6 YEARS, 42.9%

His composite score for the three first sessions was 44.5 per cent. The average for his three second sessions (1948-52) was 41.5 per cent, dragging his score for the 80th through 82nd Congresses down to 42.9 per cent.

Mr. Truman broke into the league in mid-season, succeeding Franklin D. Roosevelt in April, 1945, so that his Boxscore for the 79th Congress is the record of Congressional action on a blended Roosevelt-Truman program, and therefore not comparable to normal CQ Boxscores.

Congress was friendliest to Truman in the "military and veterans" category of legislation, completing action

on 61.5 per cent of his proposals in this field during the three first sessions. He gained steadily, scoring 40 per cent in 1947, 66.7 per cent in 1949, and 80 per cent in 1951. His second session scores averaged 61.9 per cent, raising the over-all "military and veterans" Boxscore to 61.8 per cent. President Eisenhower sent Congress only one proposal (authorization of military construction) in this category, and obtained favorable action, scoring 100 per cent.

Mr. Eisenhower's other 100 per cent mark was in the "agriculture" category, where he made three proposals. Agriculture was Mr. Truman's second strongest category. He won Congressional approval of 66.7 per cent of his proposals in that field in 1947, 75 per cent in 1949, but was shut out on his two requests in 1951, winding up with 60 per cent of what he asked in the first sessions. The road was rougher in the second sessions, when he won approval of only 50 per cent of his proposals. His over-all "agriculture" Boxscore: 55.2 per cent.

LABOR FIELD TOUGH

"Labor" was the toughest of the seven major categories for both chief executives. President Eisenhower failed to win action on his only request: Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. Mr. Truman scored 33 per cent in 1947 and 1949, and batted zero in 1951, for a first session mark of 25 per cent. Second sessions were even worse, averaging 23.1 per cent and shaving the over-all score to 23.8 per cent. (Continued on page 1074)

TRUMAN-EISENHOWER BOXSCORE -- 7 YEARS

P -- Proposals Submitted; AC -- Favorable Action Completed;
% -- Percentage of Completed Favorable Action

	1947			1948			1949			1950			1951			1952			1953		
	P	AC	%	P	AC	%	P	AC	%	P	AC	%	P	AC	%	P	AC	%	P	AC	%
Foreign Policy	26	13	50	24	12	50	16	10	62.5	10	6	60	7	6	85.7	11	10	90.9	8	6	75
Domestic (all other)	60	28	46.7	57	25	43.9	52	20	38.5	76	32	42.1	50	17	34	75	20	26.7	36	26	72.2
Agriculture	9	6	66.7	7	5	71.4	4	3	75	5	1	20	2	0	--	2	1	50	3	3	100
Education & Welfare	11	5	45.5	11	3	27.3	12	3	25	13	4	30.8	10	1	10	14	4	28.6	5	3	60
Labor	3	1	33.3	4	0	--	3	1	33.3	4	1	25	2	0	--	5	2	40	1	0	--
Military & Veterans	5	2	40	5	4	80	3	2	66.7	5	4	80	5	4	80	11	5	45.5	1	1	100
Misc. & Adminis.	10	2	20	21	6	28.6	13	6	46.2	19	7	36.8	11	3	27.3	19	3	15.8	15	11	73.3
Taxes & Econ. Policy	22	12	54.5	9	7	77.8	17	5	29.4	30	15	50	20	9	45	24	5	20.8	11	8	72.7
Total	86	41	47.7	81	37	45.7	68	30	44.1	86	38	44.2	57	23	40.4	86	30	34.9	44	32	72.7

Mr. Truman was relatively successful in the "foreign policy" category, raising his scores steadily from 50 per cent in 1947, to 62.5 per cent in 1949, to 85.7 per cent in 1951, for a first session average of 59.2 per cent, his third highest. The second session score, 62.2 per cent, raised "foreign policy" to an over-all average of 60.6 per cent, Truman's second highest.

President Eisenhower scored 75 per cent on his eight foreign policy proposals.

In third place for Mr. Eisenhower, close behind "foreign policy," was the "miscellaneous and administrative" category, where he scored 73.3 per cent. "M & A" was Mr. Truman's third roughest category. He scored 20 per cent in 1947, rallied to 46.2 per cent in 1949, and dropped off to 27.3 per cent in 1951, for a first-sessions average of 32.4 per cent. The second session average, 27.1 per cent, pulled the over-all mark down to 29 per cent. (President Eisenhower scored 100 per cent on his 10 reorganization proposals.)

E & W SCORES LOW

"Education and welfare" was the second lowest scoring category for both Presidents, 27.3 per cent for Truman and 60 per cent for Eisenhower. The Truman first session scores were 45.5 per cent in 1947, 25 per cent in 1949, and 10 per cent in 1951. He did slightly better in the second sessions (28.9 per cent), finishing with a composite mark of 28.6 per cent.

"Taxes and economic policy" was in fourth place for Mr. Truman. He won Congressional approval of 54.5 per cent of his proposals in this category in 1947, 29.4 per cent in 1949, and 45 per cent in 1951, for a first session score of 44.1 per cent. He fell off to 42.9 per cent in the second sessions, and an over-all mark of 43.4 per cent. "T & E's" 72.7 per cent was in fourth place for Mr. Eisenhower, too.

Foreign vs. Domestic

Splitting all proposals and action into two classifications -- foreign and domestic policy -- shows that both Presidents enjoyed greater success in the foreign policy category. President Eisenhower's foreign policy score of 75 per cent is slightly above his domestic policy mark of 72.2 per cent.

Mr. Truman scored 59.2 per cent on foreign policy in his first sessions, but only 40.1 per cent on domestic policy. The relationship held true in his second sessions -- 62.2 per cent to 37 per cent -- and in his over-all Boxscore -- 60.6 per cent to 38.4 per cent.

Mr. Truman made more demands of Congress than did Mr. Eisenhower, who sent only 44 specific proposals to the Hill. His first session proposals totaled 211, ranging from 57 to 86. In the three second sessions, he made 253 requests, ranging from 81 to 86.

Only the second session, convening Jan. 6, plus a special session, if one is held, will tell the complete tale of President Eisenhower's relations with the 83rd Congress. Some of the 12 proposals which did not receive favorable action may get Congress' okay, raising his average. (Several, including Hawaiian statehood and a higher debt ceiling, have already progressed part-way through the mill.) He may be more or less successful with new proposals added to the list.

5 Alive, 1 Dead

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Six petitions to discharge House committees from further consideration of legislation and bring measures to the House floor for immediate action were left lying at the "Speaker's desk" upon adjournment Aug. 3.

The discharge petition, requiring the signatures of at least 218 Members--a majority of total House membership--is one method available to the House in forcing its will over sometimes-reluctant committees or committee chairmen.

Five of the petitions are "live" and will be present, ready and waiting for adherents, at the second session. One, to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the individual income tax reduction bill (HR 1), seems as good as dead unless a special session is convened. The petition was signed by 115 members. HR 1 would have moved up tax reduction, scheduled for Jan. 1, 1954, to July 1, 1953. The second session will meet on Jan. 6.

TOWNSEND PLAN IN LEAD

The petition receiving the most signatures called for release of the Townsend Plan old-age pension bill (HR 2446) by the Ways and Means Committee. As of Aug. 3 it had 163 signers, according to the Plan's backers.

(The House will not reveal names of signers until the number necessary for action is reached, but individual Members often acknowledge having signed and interested groups keep tallies.)

Other petitions are to:

Discharge Foreign Affairs Committee from Unity of Ireland resolution (H Res 19), 95 signers

Discharge District of Columbia from a bill (HR 169) banning segregation in D.C., 68 signers

Discharge Education and Labor from a bill (HR 170) creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission, 70 signers

Discharge Banking and Currency from a resolution (H Con Res 98) calling for support of the credit of the U.S. by the Federal Reserve System, 17 signers.

According to the Library of Congress, 247 discharge motions were filed from the 72nd through 80th Congresses.

However, only one of these subsequently became Public Law. That was the Fair Labor Standards (Wages and Hours) Act of 1938 (P.L. 718, 75th Congress).

CIVIL SERVICE

Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) Aug. 6 said Labor Department officials failed to comply with President Eisenhower's order to remove policy jobs from Civil Service protection. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 433.) Butler said that the Labor Department has submitted a list of 28 jobs for the unprotected Schedule C, but that only 15 of the positions were of executive rank while the rest were stenographers and a chauffeur. "Completely omitted," Butler said, "are the large number of assistant administrators, assistant solicitors and regional directors who are intimately connected with the formulation of policies..."

But Cuts Still Set For April

VETO SPIKES "NIBBLE" AT EXCISE TAXES

Congress lost out, Aug. 6, on its final attempt to give constituents at least a nibble of tax reduction this year. President Eisenhower vetoed a bill (HR 157) removing the 20 per cent tax on admission to movies which had been enthusiastically passed by the House, July 20, and by the Senate, July 24 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1072).

Having bowed to the Administration on personal income tax reduction and extension of the excess-profits tax, would-be tax cutters turned to the excise tax. Even before Congress convened, movie operators had button-holed their Representatives, asking for tax relief.

When theater men appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, April 20, to cite their heavy losses, they were backed up by 50 Representatives and one Senator who testified for repeal of the movie admissions tax. Fifty-four other Members submitted statements supporting the bill.

During its canter through the two houses, Congressional leaders held a tight rein on Members who wanted a reduction of other excise taxes. HR 157 came to the House floor under a "closed rule" prohibiting amendments. And Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) shepherding the measure through the Senate, warned his colleagues that any additional exemptions hitched to the bill would jeopardize its chances in conference and at the White House.

President Eisenhower, in a May 20 message to Congress, had said that "no reductions in tax rates should become effective" this year. He also asked that reductions in excise tax rates scheduled for April 1, 1954, be rescinded while "a better system" is worked out.

EXCISE TAX CUTS POPULAR

No Congressional move to kill the scheduled excise reductions was made. On the contrary, bills to cut various excise taxes were introduced at a rate of about one for every day Congress was in session.

Introduced were 46 House and six Senate bills which would repeal or reduce specified excise taxes. Articles singled out for favorable attention included electric dryers, gaming machines and lacrosse equipment.

Even more popular were bills to exempt various activities and performances from admission taxes. Five House bills would terminate all admission taxes; 59 others plus six Senate measures, would exempt specified activities, such as rodeos and Camp Fire Girl benefits.

The popularity prize was captured by the movies. Thirty bills to exempt movie admissions were introduced. HR 157 was approved by the Ways and Means Committee on a 22-3 vote.

On the floor, July 20, Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) cited figures on movie theater shut-downs and declared: "There are very few Congressional districts, I am sure, that have not felt the impact of this closing epidemic." Other speakers detailed the economic woes of movie operators in their districts.

Only four Congressmen spoke against the bill, which was expected to cost the Treasury from \$100-\$200 million annually. Seven others asked for immediate repeal of additional excise taxes.

On the Senate floor, the opposition of Millikin and Acting Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) led Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and Hugh Butler (R Neb.) to withhold amendments they wanted to offer. These would have exempted amusement park activities from the tax and lowered the rate on expensive watches.

One amendment was offered and defeated -- an attempt by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to end the tax on cabarets. Knowland said that if such an amendment were agreed to, "a dozen or more" others would be offered. (During debate on the Revenue Act of 1951, more than 60 amendments were disposed of by the Senate.)

EXCISES BOOSTED IN 1951

Excise tax rates were last altered in the 1951 law, which included temporary increases expected to raise the "take" from excises by \$1.2 billion (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 409-432). The increases are due to expire April 1, 1954.

The Revenue Act raised rates on liquor, cigarettes, gasoline, cars and sporting goods. These bring in most of the excise revenue (CQ Weekly Report, p. 163). Many electric and gas appliances, as well as diesel fuel, were added to the excise ranks. But admission tickets to various benefit performances and community concerts were exempted from federal taxes.

President Eisenhower, in his May 20 message, said that "the wide variety of existing excise rates makes little economic sense and leads to improper discrimination between industries and among consumers." He said that he would submit to Congress "specific proposals for a modified system of excise taxation" in January, 1954.

Ways and Means Committee Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), during the July 20 debate, said that the movie tax repeal was "the first step in a program to thoroughly overhaul the excise tax system." On June 16 his Committee, which originates all tax legislation in Congress, had begun hearings preliminary to a wholesale revision of tax laws (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812). Sessions devoted to excise taxes began July 28 (see page 1066) and Reed promised "exhaustive hearings" on the subject during the next session of Congress.

In addition to business spokesmen who have testified before the Committee on excise taxes, a number of organizations who were registered under the lobbying law this year gave excise tax reductions as one goal.

Among these: Council of Motion Picture Organizations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 530); American Home Laundry Manufacturing Association (p. 567); Cigarette Lighter Manufacturers Association (p. 694); American Fur Industries Tax Commission (p. 769); American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (p. 769); Nationwide Trailer Rental System (p. 948); Whirlpool Corporation (p. 948).

DEBATE OVER CHAIRMEN'S POWERS FLARES AGAIN

Those "under new management" labels attached to all major Congressional committees this year served only to step up the tempo of the running debate over powers of committee chairmen.

The new Republican chairmen have much power, just as the Democratic chairmen had when their party was in control. But some Members have been critical and chairmen's powers have been much challenged.

In four cases touched off by issues ranging from religion to the three-cent postage stamp, the authority which rules, custom and committee members themselves delegated to the chairmen were questioned.

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee ran into trouble when he tried to block a vote on the Administration-requested bill to extend the excess-profits tax for six months. And Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) was deprived of his power to create special investigative subcommittees when he tried to curtail the activities of the House Government Operations Committee's regular subcommittees.

Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) met opposition from some Members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee who objected to end-of-the-session hearings on raising postal rates. And Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee found himself running a one-party unit when all three Democratic Members resigned in protest against a vote giving McCarthy virtually sole authority to hire and fire staff members.

"SENIORITY RULES"

The "seniority" rule usually determines the chairmen of Senate and House standing committees. The chairmanship generally goes to the member of the majority party who has served on the committee for the longest continuous period.

In the Democratic-controlled Congresses, the seniority rule resulted in a heavy concentration of chairmen from Southern and Western states, where the one-party system and "safe" Congressional seats led to repeated re-elections of the same Congressmen. Regional control of committees shifted to the Eastern, Central and Western states in the Republican 83rd Congress.

There have been objections to the seniority rule. In a recent New York Times article, George B. Galloway, staff member of the Library of Congress and a specialist in Congressional procedures, said: "The seniority rule and the breakdown of the binding caucus have destroyed party responsibility." Some critics maintain that the man who has been on a committee longest is not necessarily best-equipped for the job. There have been very few exceptions to the seniority rule, however.

A committee chairmanship in the House has carried with it increasing power since 1910. Until then, the Speaker of the House appointed all members of committees, and therefore was able to determine who, as the senior member of each group, would become chairman.

A 1910 "reform" movement, stripped the Speaker of committee appointment power. Under the current set-up, GOP members of the House are assigned to committees by the Republican Committee on Committees, composed of one GOP member from each state delegation. House Democrats get their assignments from the Democratic Committee on Committees, which is made up of the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In the Senate, the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Committee on Committees pass out committee assignments. Assignments are confirmed by the full membership, in both House and Senate.

An increase in chairmen's powers resulted from the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which reduced the number of standing committees. This reduction extended the jurisdiction of each remaining unit, giving each chairman a wider field over which to preside.

AUTHORITY VARIES

The authority committee chairmen may exercise varies. Under the rules of the House and Senate, a chairman calls his committee into regular session, and may call special meetings.

The chairman presides over his committee's meetings. He presents the order of business and can therefore rule out of order any member who proposes to deal with matters not on the agenda. The member may appeal such a ruling to the committee, but this procedure is not normally followed.

It is the chairman, too, who recognizes a speaker, puts an issue to a vote, and in general determines the pace of committee action on a bill. A chairman cannot report a bill to the floor without the consent of the majority of his committee. However, as the late Rep. Sydney Anderson (R Minn.) said many years ago, "under the unwritten...rule" the majority does not report a bill "without the consent of the chairman." This "unwritten" rule was broken in the case of Chairman Reed and the excess-profits tax extension. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 807, 844, 950.)

The chairman usually has the power, delegated by members of his committee, to appoint at least the majority members of his subcommittees. In this way, the chairman can "reward" or "punish" a committee member.

In some cases, the chairman also has the power to set up special investigative subcommittees. He plays a major role in appointing members of his committee's staff, although "professional" staff members generally are named by committee vote. Relative participation by chairmen and committee members in staff appointments varies.

And finally, the chairman pilots a bill through its floor action phase and in general acts as spokesman for his committee.

A committee chairman has certain important negative powers.

Sydney Anderson also said: "It is obvious that the power to say that legislation shall not be considered is the power to legislate. It is the negative power which lends real significance to these chairmanships. This negative or obstructive power rests in the hands of a few men and may be exerted at any of the various stages of the bill's progress toward final passage."

If a chairman opposes a bill, he can refuse to call the committee into session to consider it. House rules specify that a petition by a majority of the committee can force a meeting. Senate rules are less definite on the point and parliamentarians have said they recall no precedent.

The rules permit either chamber to discharge one of its committees from consideration of a bill, but discharge motions are few. Occasional attempts are made to bring bills to the House floor through discharge petitions, which require signatures of 218 Members. The Senate can discharge a committee from consideration of a bill by approval of a motion.

A chairman's opposition to a bill carries great weight with his committee. In addition, the chairman can exert powerful influence to prevent a vote either by refusing to recognize a member he believes will call for a vote, or by ruling such a motion out of order.

REED AND EPT

The case of Chairman Reed and the excess-profits tax bill revolved around his employment of these negative powers. An outspoken opponent of extending the tax on corporations' "excess" profits for six months, Reed was in a key position to throttle the bill by seeing that it never came to a vote in his Ways and Means Committee, and therefore never reached the floor of the House for action. Reed was unsuccessful in shelving the bill, but he managed to delay action.

The excess-profits tax was due to expire June 30. President Eisenhower called for a six-month extension. Reed announced his opposition to this request. Bills to extend EPT were introduced, and Reed countered by calling off all his committee's meetings. On June 24, a White House conference led to a decision by GOP House leaders to by-pass the Ways and Means unit and have the House Rules Committee employ a little-used power to bring an extending bill to the floor.

On June 25, the Rules group, which normally clears a bill for floor action only after it has been approved by the committee handling it, approved a resolution to make the tax extension the order of business in the House. Before the House could act, however, GOP leaders announced they had been assured that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee would force a Committee meeting and a vote on the bill.

Reed, who had called the Rules Committee action a blow at the "very foundations of our representative system of government," scheduled a Ways and Means meeting for July 8. The Committee met and voted to overrule the Chairman's declaration that consideration of EPT was out of order. Reed tried to adjourn the meeting before a vote could be taken on reporting the bill, but he was again blocked. The bill was considered and reported, over the Chairman's opposition, to the House floor. It ultimately became law.

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) was involved in a similar case in 1949, when he was Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

McCarran opposed a displaced persons bill, but after several months of delay called subcommittee hearings on the measure July 26. Aug. 19, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) tried to get the bill out of the subcommittee on a discharge motion. He failed the first time, but Oct. 11 succeeded in getting a majority vote of the full Committee on his second try, while McCarran was out of the country. The bill went to the Senate where it was promptly returned to committee with instructions to report it out at a later date.

The measure finally reached the President's desk in 1950, in a compromise form including several amendments by McCarran himself. McCarran, unlike Reed on EPT extension, voted for final passage of the disputed bill.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE

This year the religious issue touched off another dispute over a chairman's powers. J. B. Matthews offered his resignation as executive director of McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee following widespread criticism of his magazine article calling the Protestant clergy "the largest single group" supporting the Communist apparatus in the U.S.

McCarthy July 7 said he would retain Matthews despite protests by a majority of the Subcommittee. McCarthy said he had the final authority to hire and fire members. (There is no formal Senate rule on this matter affecting all subcommittee chairmen and all staff jobs.) But on July 9, McCarthy accepted Matthews' resignation, and the next day, the Subcommittee voted 4-3 to give him sole hiring and firing authority over staff members.

The three Democratic members who opposed the grant of authority, resigned in protest, saying the vote put them in "the impossible position of having responsibility without any voice, right or authority." McCarthy asked the Democrats to return but they refused.

RANKIN PARALLEL

The McCarthy case had something of a parallel in 1949. Former Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.), then head of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, lost some Committee members temporarily. During a hearing on a veterans pension bill, seven members walked out in protest against Rankin's conduct of the meeting. Unlike the McCarthy case, it was a bipartisan walkout, and lasted a very short time. The members did not resign.

The three-cent postage stamp was the focal point of another dispute between a chairman and members of his committee. Rees gave members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee three days' notice of a July 13 hearing on raising the postal rates. Before testimony could begin, however, Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) declared that the Committee should go immediately into closed session. Exercising his prerogative as chairman, Rees refused to recognize Hagen, who called the meeting a "rush act."

Later the same day, the Committee voted to proceed with the hearings. Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) charged that Rees had acted "in outright violation of the rules of

the House," and Hagen said the hearing had been set up in "perhaps the shortest time in the history of major postal rate legislation." The postal rate issue ultimately was shelved.

Meanwhile, members of the House Government Operations Committee made a big dent in the powers of their chairman, in a dispute that finally came before the whole House. Hoffman directed the regular subcommittees to "curtail" their expenses and probing activities.

On July 15, the members voted 23-1 to: Revoke Hoffman's power to create special subcommittees without approval of the full Committee; abolish the special units already established; and fix the jurisdictions, memberships and chairmanships of the regular subcommittees, stripping Hoffman of authority to make jurisdictional changes.

In explaining the Committee action, Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said it simply had "confirmed" the powers of the subcommittees, not extended their jurisdiction. Holifield accused Hoffman of appointing a "multitude of three-man subcommittees which conflicted with the jurisdiction of the standing subcommittees."

Hoffman countered that if the July 15 action was allowed to stand, "no chairman of any committee of the House will be able to stem the drive for authority." Hoffman accused the Committee of trying to "decentralize authority," and added that its action had the effect of establishing the subcommittees as "independent standing committees of the House." He accused the subcommittees of probing matters "which might be considered water under the bridge and over the dam."

YIELD PART-WAY

On July 24, the Committee members yielded partially. They authorized Hoffman to continue his probe of alleged racketeering in Kansas City and Detroit, but limited the investigation to 60 days.

Hoffman also lost power on July 29 when the House approved a resolution (H Res 339) authorizing the Government Operations subcommittee chairmen to sign vouchers for payment of subcommittee expenses. This action took from Hoffman control over most of the money allocated to his Committee. Hoffman said he was "glad" to be relieved "from signing vouchers . . . I am penurious, it might be said, or count dollars too closely . . . a policy not in effect here in Washington."

In the Republican 80th Congress, a similar agreement had been reached to relieve Hoffman of authority to sign vouchers for employees of the regular subcommittees.

Voucher-signing is the responsibility of all chairmen of regular committees with investigative powers. Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa), Chairman of the House Administration Committee which reported H Res 339, said it "sets no precedent for any other committee."

Earlier, Democrats on Hoffman's Committee refused to take part in a subcommittee probe of alleged waste and corruption in federal housing projects in Los Angeles. The Democrats objected to the timing of the hearings, declaring that public housing was a key issue in the Los Angeles mayoralty race in progress at that time between Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who favored continuing public housing, and former Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.) who represented the anti-public housing faction.

The hearings were held from May 18 to May 21 without minority representation on the probe unit. Poulson won the mayoralty race on May 26. And on June 30, the three-member GOP unit gave an unfavorable report on the federal housing situation in Los Angeles. Democrats on the Government Operations unit called the report "unfair."

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) wrote in an Aug. 6 newsletter: "Seven months as a member of the House Appropriations Committee has convinced me that reducing the budget is about as easy as stealing raw meat from a lion. Both can be done, but only at the risk of life and limb."

In an Aug. 6 newsletter, Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) wrote: "Alcoholism has been classed as public health enemy No. 4, being preceded in this dubious honor by heart (disease), cancer and venereal disease . . . the Alcoholics Anonymous program has been inaugurated in 134 prisons and penal institutions."

During a Senate speech Aug. 1, Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) said: "Day after day after day, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I receive complaints, complaints, complaints from bankrupts, creditors and investors concerning abuses under our federal bankruptcy system. If we again have to abolish (the federal system), then I will introduce legislation . . . (to) return bankruptcy proceedings to the exclusive jurisdiction of the states." (Congressional Record, page 11031.)

In an Aug. 5 speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Milwaukee, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said: "The government has nearly \$8 billion on deposit without interest in 12,500 banks. . . but rather than draw upon cash balances (the Treasury) wanted to borrow \$2 billion more, upon which the taxpayers would have to pay interest. I say this (policy) would violate every rule of sound finance."

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.), in an Aug. 13 newsletter, wrote: "If my mail is typical, Americans are deeply apprehensive of our course in the Far East, particularly in Korea. . . Have we rejected the biblical counsel to 'make no peace with oppression' in favor of a counsel of expediency?"

Wrote Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) in an Aug. 13 newsletter: "The only salary increase I supported in this session was for the Chaplain of the House. . . he was being paid only \$2,800 a year, which could only mean a bare living in Washington. We were able to raise his pay to \$4,200. (H Res 355.)"

"The Korean War," wrote Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) in an Aug. 8 newsletter, "kept the U.S. fighting longer than World War I, and cost \$22 billion (to date) with the cost increasing daily and expected to reach \$40 billion."

In an Aug. 6 release, Rep. Clare E. Hofiman (R Mich.) said: "Taxes are high, we have an unbalanced budget, a yearly deficit and a national debt with an interest charge of more than \$6 billion a year. Why? The answer is clear. We spend too much."



pressures on congress

Lobby Registrations

A consultant with the Health, Education and Welfare Department Aug. 1 registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act as agent for a hospital. His registration and others follow.

HILLCREST HOSPITAL, Los Angeles.

Charles G. Lavin, consultant with the Health, Education and Welfare Department, Aug. 1 registered as agent of the Hospital.

Lavin, according to the Department, is a consultant with the Chief of Surplus Property Utilities, working on a contract which expires Oct. 9.

Lavin told Congressional Quarterly he was interested in legislation that would make hospitals eligible for tax amortization. He said that S 2306 had been called to his attention recently as such a bill. The report presented the hospital's interest as "tax amortization and other legislation favorable to proprietary hospitals."

Compensation was listed at "\$50 a day--not to exceed 100 days," and the registration was reported as effective for an indefinite period.

AMERICAN FIDELITY & CASUALTY COMPANY, Insurance Building, Richmond, Va.

The Washington law firm of Paul, Weiss, Ruskind, Wharton & Garrison Aug. 3 registered as agent of the Company.

Company interest was reported as "amendment to section 273 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury may abate a jeopardy assessment when, in fact, no jeopardy exists."

A representative of the firm told CQ it would support a bill that would clear the power of Internal Revenue District Commissioners to reduce jeopardy tax assessments they have levied on tax-owing companies. As the matter now stands the commissioners may levy a jeopardy assessment on an erroneous estimation, and when the error is discovered, the commissioners have no power to reduce the assessment, he said. No bills on the subject were introduced in the first session of the 83rd Congress, he added.

The registration is to be effective for an indeterminate time, and the rate of compensation also was reported as indeterminate.

MAIL USERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., 206 1st St., S.E., Washington.

Raymond Kay, executive secretary of the Association, July 20 registered as agent of the organization and also filed on behalf of the organization.

Kay told CQ that the Association was "brand new" and was now building up a membership. He claimed it had the support of other associations in the mail field.

Interests were listed as "HR 6052 and S Res 49 and similar bills affecting postage rates, rules and regulations,

etc. Also, any and all bills affecting printing, publishing and related matters including taxation and tariffs covering the same."

Kay said the Association would show that post offices "which can operate at a profit haven't done so because they are improperly designed." The organization will push for a "functional post office" and will attempt to interest the government in building pilot post offices utilizing the "tunnel or conveyor system," he said.

The tunnel system, Kay stated, has been put to profitable use by industry. He said a post office would be adaptable to such a system and the Association would build a working model to prove the point if it could get the funds.

Kay, president of Apex Business Services, Inc., said postal increases provided for in HR 6052 would be ruinous to small businessmen, such as himself, and the Association would be composed of small businesses.

He reported his registration would be effective "until a successor is elected and takes office," and "salary, if any, is as yet undetermined."

PROTESTANT CHURCH-OWNED PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, 709 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

Gordon A. Grant, executive secretary of the organization, registered as its agent July 29.

Grant reported the registration would be effective indefinitely and that he had a general legislative interest in reporting on "matters affecting the welfare of non-profit religious publications."

He stated he would receive no compensation other than his salary as executive secretary of the organization. Grant also registered for the organization in 1951.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION, 412 5th St., N.W., Washington.

Ray H. Smith, vice president, filed registrations on behalf of the Association and himself July 8.

Smith reported the Association was interested in agricultural legislation and stated the registrations would be effective during his term of office. No compensation was reported.

NATIONAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt charged Aug. 12 that "strongly organized forces" in and out of Congress are trying to destroy international cooperative efforts of the U.S. and are endangering domestic welfare.

She was in Washington to announce formation of a non-partisan National Issues Committee she will head as national chairman. Mrs. Roosevelt said "these forces... are driving to destroy the technical assistance program, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), the United Nations and every other manifestation of international cooperative effort."

"Airpower Is Keystone. . ."

LEAGUE "EDUCATES" FOR STRONG NAVY

The United States Navy is said to be playing an increasingly important role in American military planning. The keel has been laid for the second big postwar aircraft carrier, and a third carrier of the Forrestal class is provided for in the Defense Budget for fiscal 1954.

A new team of strategists is in the White House and Pentagon and an admiral, Arthur W. Radford, is the new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Navy's friends cite its role in the Korean War and say it probably is being accorded more recognition in the mapping of Far East policy than it received at any other time in recent years.

Playing a background role in the Navy's story is an information group, the Navy League. Organized as "non-partisan and non-political," and with no government connections, the League attempts, in the words of a spokesman, to "keep citizens and their representatives in Congress mindful of the vital place of a strong Navy in a well-balanced American defense team."

The League relies not on professional lobbyists but on its top officers, who are industrialists, ex-Naval officers, and former public officials. It also counts on members in all states.

When an important piece of legislation affecting the Navy comes up, the League's president is likely to pay a visit to key Congressmen and Administration leaders. He is Frank A. Hecht, Chicago industrialist.

CALLS, LETTERS, TESTIMONY

Hecht, who knows many Congressmen and officials in Washington, tells them the Navy League's stand on specific legislation. This is usually followed up with letters or testimony before Congressional committees.

Hecht is aided in his job by a roster of national vice presidents that includes Ferdinand Eberstadt, investment banker and government adviser; Paul F. Foster, a retired vice admiral of the Naval Reserve; Dan A. Kimball, former Secretary of the Navy; Joseph P. Kennedy, financier and former ambassador to Britain; E. V. Richards, New Orleans theater owner; Alfred P. Castle, a California steel man; and Irving Seaman of Milwaukee.

"The primary interest of the Navy League is our national security," says Hecht. "We feel that airpower is the keystone of this security, and that naval aviation is the cornerstone of airpower. We do not believe this has been fully understood in Congress."

Major objective of the League is a carrier construction program "commensurate with appropriations for the upbuilding of other components of airpower." League officials say this program must provide large, modern carriers, able to carry today's larger, faster planes.

League members are currently broadcasting the need for this program through speeches, letters, pamphlets, the League's official bulletin, "Now Hear This," and official and Congressional contacts. Most of these activities are coordinated from Washington headquarters in the Mills Building.

None of the League's members have ever registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act because, as one League official told CQ: "The Navy League feels that, being primarily an educational organization, it is not subject to the law's provisions."

These activities are part of a campaign to reactivate the League and make it an aggressive part of national and legislative life, members told CQ. The organization has had ups and downs during its 50-year existence, they added.

Organized largely through the efforts of an industrialist, Col. Robert M. Thompson, the League reached its membership peak of more than 120,000 during the "big stick" days of President Theodore Roosevelt. Membership declined late in the 1920's, with reductions in the Navy.

During the 1927-1930 London and Geneva disarmament conferences, it was reported that one of the League's spokesmen was on the payroll of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. There were charges that the group was financed by shipbuilding and munitions interests and the League declined further in membership and influence. Its low came during the years immediately preceding Pearl Harbor.

"STRONG NAVY" PROGRAM

When Hecht became president, he began an educational program for grass-roots support of a strong Navy. In the last two years, the League has concentrated on showing Congress and the public the "positive side" of the Navy's accomplishments.

Shortly after the new Administration took office, Hecht conferred with Members of Congress, and visited new officials in the Defense and Navy Departments. "I am happy to report renewed interest in our important task," he wrote to League members.

At the same time, League officials organized a membership drive under Dan A. Kimball, to add to the 9,000 members now in the group (any citizen not on active duty with the armed forces is eligible to join).

Much of the strength of the League comes from its local councils. Its heaviest membership is on the West Coast, although some of its most active chapters are located in inland states. One major objective of the present drive is to bring younger members in.

SECOND SESSION PLANS

This summer, the League's policy-forming executive committee (composed of such active vice-presidents as Kimball, Foster and Eberstadt) will review the group's legislative program, and begin to plan policy for the coming session.

During the past session, the League supported Reorganization Plan No. 6, for reshaping the Defense Department. It contacted and wrote to all members of the House and Senate Armed Services and Government Operations Committees, urging full hearings on the plan. Other

features of the League's 1953 legislative program: The appropriation bill including a third big carrier; a "comprehensive study of policies for provision of medical and dental care for dependents of military personnel;" a survivor benefits bill; progressive reduction in military and civilian personnel for all three services, provided there is no "worsening" in the world situation; a study of costs and effectiveness of U.S. air bases in foreign countries, compared with naval carriers; and increased competition in the procurement field, with a view to lowering prices of ammunition and supplies to the services.

PRESSURE POINTS

CONTINUED NEXT SESSION

"In the closing days of the session the word was passed around Washington that President Eisenhower would send up a message to the Capitol urging extensive revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A 'draft' version was leaked to the newspapers," the International Association of Machinists' newspaper said Aug. 13. "At the last moment the...message was cancelled...rumors were bruited around that the corporation interests had exerted pressure on their friends in Congress to get the President to hold up the message. Whatever actually happened," the report continued, "we have to wait until January for the next installment."

INTERESTED IN SOCIAL SECURITY

A report on some Social Security bills introduced in the 83rd Congress was included in the American Medical Association's Aug. 7 Washington letter (No. 32). Director Frank E. Wilson, M.D., wrote: "I cannot urge you too strongly to familiarize yourself with what this (extension of Social Security to a new group, including physicians) means, so you will be prepared to act when the time comes... With the nation's lawmakers home or on their way home, this is a timely week to suggest that you look them up. Let them know not only how you feel about medical legislation, but why. If they have been helpful to us, you will do the Washington staff a great service by thanking them for their support."

LONGSHOREMENS SUSPENSION RECOMMENDED

The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council Aug. 12 voted to recommend that the AFL convention, which begins Sept. 21, suspend the International Longshoremen's Association, an affiliate. The Council charged the ILA had failed to carry out a demand that it rid itself of racketeers and hoodlums. Reforms were initiated by the ILA, but the Council did not feel that it had taken "effective action" to rid the union of racketeering influences.

SAYS FARMERS BLAMED

The National Farmers Union in its Aug. 7 report told readers that farmers were getting less for their products, consumers were paying more and the middlemen were taking bigger bites than ever from both. "But besides their direct economic injury, farmers are suffering serious damage to their public relations among their customers, who generally don't get the facts and tend to blame high food prices on the farmers. The severe damage to the political position of farmers that results could have grave consequences in the crucial battle over extending price supports next year," it warned.

ASNE ON WECHSLER-McCARTHY

A special committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors differed on whether the Senate Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations endangered or damaged freedom of the press by questioning James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, according to a report released Aug. 12.

Wechsler was questioned at closed hearings of the Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), April 24 and May 5. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 584, 616.) Calling the hearings "intimidation," Wechsler demanded release of the transcripts for study by ASNE, and McCarthy complied.

All 11 members of the ASNE committee agreed that editors should study the hearings transcript for themselves. They also agreed that "such hearings, unless they clearly involve matters requiring secrecy for the protection of the nation's security, should be open." The 11 signed a statement of comment on the case "representing a maximum area of general agreement."

FOUR SEE INFRINGEMENT

Four members of the committee concluded that McCarthy had "infringed freedom of the press," stating in an "additional comment" that questioning methods used on Wechsler, "if frequently repeated, would extinguish...free and unfettered reporting of events and comment thereon..." Subjected to the necessity of explaining their news and editorial policies, newspapers "would exist under an intimidation and harassment wholly incompatible with American ideas of liberty," they warned.

The four editors who signed the "additional comment" were: Chairman J. R. Wiggins, Washington Post; Herbert Brucker, Hartford (Conn.) Courant; William M. Tugman, Eugene (Ore.) Register-Guard; and Eugene S. Pulliam, Jr., Indianapolis (Ind.) News.

Some other committee members concluded that the hearings did no damage to freedom of the press. A middle group was "disturbed by the tenor of the investigation," but doesn't believe that it "constituted a clear and present danger," according to the statement signed by all members.

The other members of the committee were: Paul Block, Jr., Toledo (Ohio) Blade and Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; Raymond L. Crowley, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; William H. Fitzpatrick, Wall Street Journal; George W. Healy, Jr., New Orleans Times-Picayune; L. D. Hotchkiss, Los Angeles Times; Joseph W. Lee, Topeka (Kan.) State Journal; and James S. Pope, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times.

McCarthy commented that he was gratified that only a minority of the committee called his inquiry a threat to press freedom. "I feel the majority of newspapermen feel the same way as I do about this," he said.

Wechsler noted that "no member of the committee chose to offer a public defense of McCarthy's actions while four...upheld my view..." He said he hopes the ASNE study "will deter Sen. McCarthy from conducting any similar expedition against other independent newspapers and editors."



Pass Or Flunk?

Both parties continued to grade the 83rd Congress. Some, generally Republicans, passed it with honors. Others, usually Democrats, flunked it.

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) in a nation-wide telecast Aug. 10 (called "The 83rd Congress--An Appraisal") set forth what he called the accomplishments of the Congress and the Administration this year.

He said President Eisenhower demonstrated a new "toughness" in U.S. foreign policy setting off "an amazing chain of events" that led to a truce in Korea and turmoil behind the Iron Curtain.

The TV film show was sponsored by the Republican National Committee and the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee.

Martin's presentation was punctuated with "shots" of President Eisenhower's speeches and newsreel scenes of the Korean War, truce negotiation and East Berlin riots. The program also used charts and narrators to explain budgetary headaches Martin said the new Administration inherited.

The film showed Martin telling how his party tried to "reverse the world-wide trend toward total statism which no nation on earth, including the United States has escaped."

Martin said since the Administration took over in January "record after record has been broken" in the field of national prosperity. He listed Presidential reorganization plans approved by Congress, amounts of appropriations, and enactment of various legislation backed by the Administration.

THE ANTI-CRITICS

Criticism of the production came immediately from Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). Douglas Aug. 11 described the GOP claims as "the most far-fetched thing I've ever heard. Why doesn't Speaker Martin claim the sun spots and the drought?" He added, "President Truman probably could have had a peace in Korea last Summer if he had been willing to take the same prisoner of war terms which we now have accepted."

Democratic Leader of the House Sam Rayburn (Tex.) asserted Aug. 6 that of the "so-called achievements of the First Session of the Republican Congress," all but two important enactments were "but extensions of policies and laws initiated by Democratic Congresses." The two, he said, were the submerged lands legislation and the bill to admit 214,000 added immigrants.

He said the Republicans succeeded only in making money "harder to get."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said Aug. 7 that "Eisenhower fed the American people a bowl of political mush" when the President gave his appraisal of the GOP record in a radio report Aug. 6. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1059.)

The Democratic National Committee Aug. 7 challenged the President's claims that the first session made a good record. The Committee said any credit for progress must be given to the Democrats. It also released "Ike's Box Score," counting 21 Eisenhower requests, approved by Congress out of 34 proposals made. (For CQ's tally, see Weekly Report, pp. 1044-45.) The Committee said "The hasty adjournment of Congress leaves a great many problems to be solved in 1954."

The September issue of the Democratic Party's publication, "The Democratic Digest" featured a run-down of the session called, "How the Democrats Saved Ike From His Own Party."

"Giving a new President a break is an old American tradition," the magazine said, "but the Democrats have set a new record in honoring that noble custom."

But Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Aug. 12 said the Truman Administration received just as much Republican help in Congress on foreign policy legislation as the Democrats say they have given President Eisenhower.

Governors' Resolutions

The 1953 Governors' Conference in Seattle closed Aug. 6 after adoption of resolutions:

Asking the federal government to leave the gasoline taxation field; advocating legislation to remove "great inequity" to the state from the federal estate tax; proposing that full participation by the states and interstate groups be required in the planning and development of natural resources projects.

For the first time in some years, the Conference did not adopt resolutions recommending statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA: James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, hinted Aug. 7 that he might run for the State Senate in the next California election in 1954. He said it "is entirely within the realm of possibility."

MISSOURI: Margaret Truman said Aug. 10 she hopes she can take part in the next state Congressional campaign--"but not as a candidate."

NEW YORK: Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said Aug. 13 he was not a candidate for the GOP nomination for New York State Supreme Court Justice.

New Mexico Election

Two members of the Senate Rules Subcommittee on Elections issued a statement Aug. 13 saying they were "astounded and shocked" at evidence of fraud in the 1952 New Mexico Senatorial election. Patrick Hurley (R) is contesting the election of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1065.)

Chairman Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) said they were considering throwing out ballots from several precincts because of the alleged fraud.

RUSSIAN H-BOMB REACTION

Congressional reaction to the Russian announcement that the U.S. "has no monopoly" on the hydrogen bomb was varied. Some members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy expressed surprise. Some typical comment by them Aug. 8:

Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) -- "We mastered (the H-bomb) a year ago ... so I am not surprised (the Russians) have it. However, I think we would have known about a Russian test."

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- "We didn't know we had one until last October when we exploded a hydrogen device ... (which) is nothing more than a step toward a hydrogen weapon."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) described the announcement as a "fishing expedition."

Rep. Melvin E. Price (D Ill.) -- "...typical Russian propaganda, but I do not minimize the possibility of their eventually attaining (the H-bomb)."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) -- "Manufactured propaganda designed to impress (the) satellite empire."

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Aug. 8 that the U.S. H-bomb was powerful enough to destroy Milwaukee, if dropped on Chicago, about 90 miles away. (The government has never announced that the U.S. has the H-bomb.)

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, on returning from Korea Aug. 10, said the Russian claim has not altered the cold-war picture.

FARM PLAN PROPOSED

Colorado's Gov. Dan Thornton (R) Aug. 11 suggested a five-point agricultural program based on cost of production rather than subsidies. He said details of the plan will be worked out after conferences with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

Points in the Thornton plan: A guarantee to the producer of the average cost of production of commodities; regional administration, dividing the nation into eight geographical areas where climate and other conditions are comparable; reduction of surpluses except as a reserve against emergency; government purchases, if necessary, to be at average cost of production, and used to feed the hungry both in the U.S. and abroad; and making the principal role of government that of education and research.

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) Aug. 12 suggested that Thornton give Congress complete details on the plan as soon as possible.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

AID TO EDUCATION

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) Aug. 10 said he would continue efforts to have Congress earmark revenues from mineral resources in the submerged lands under federal jurisdiction for grants in aid to education. Hill led two unsuccessful attempts to have the proposal attached to legislation passed this year--the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 31) and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (P.L. 212). Hill said the proposal will be introduced during the next session as a separate bill.

DEBT CEILING

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Aug. 12 that Congress would not now face an increase in the \$275 billion national debt limit, if it had lived up to terms of the budget ceiling law approved by Congress in 1946.

He referred to the legislative Reorganization Act, which, among other things, directed both houses to estimate total federal income and outgo for the upcoming year. The law provided that Congress would have to authorize an increase in the public debt whenever estimated expenditures exceeded prospective revenue. The theory was that there would be more support for economy if Congressmen had to go on record before a deficit was created.

Monroney urged a return to this provision, and also asked for enactment of Sen. John L. McClellan's (D Ark.) bill (S 833), to create a Joint Budget Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 221, 675.) The measure has received Senate approval.

FOREIGN AID SPENDING

Chairman Robert B. Chaperfield (R Ill.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said Aug. 8 that the trend in foreign aid spending has "started downward." Expenditures of \$5,157,457,500 were approved by Congress in 11 bills reported from the Committee, Chaperfield said. This includes minor measures in addition to foreign aid, and compares with about \$7 billion voted by each session of the 82nd Congress. Chaperfield added that a decade ago, the Committee approved a total expenditure of \$102,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SAVINGS

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) said Aug. 8 that millions of dollars have been saved on construction of overseas military installations by trimming frills and requiring joint use by the services. Congress cut \$42.3 million from a military construction bill (S 2491), finally authorizing \$491.6 million. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1024.)

"SINGLE PROBE" DEBATED

Two Congressmen Aug. 9 debated whether one or several committees could do a better job of investigating subversive activities. On an NBC television program, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) urged "one good, solid committee," while Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) thought the task too large for any single group. Celler said a single group would "eliminate waste, duplication and fantastic episodes" such as House Un-American Activities Committee questioning of Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam. Mundt argued that only a "careful, repetitious" probe by a "series" of committees could uncover the "full extent" of communist conspiracy.

NO ATROCITY PROBE

Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) of the House Armed Services Committee Aug. 7 said the Committee had decided not to undertake an immediate investigation of atrocities reported by American prisoners of war returning from Communist stockades in North Korea. He said reprisals against prisoners still held by the Communists are feared.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

Congressional membership of the new (P.L. 109) 25-man Commission on Intergovernmental Relationships was completed Aug. 8 when Vice President Richard M. Nixon appointed five Senators. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) named five Representatives Aug. 4. President Eisenhower will name 15 members.

The Commission is to probe the dividing line between the authority of the federal government and state and local governments in many fields, including taxation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 739.) It is not to be confused with the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (P.L. 108) whose membership was completed July 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1019.)

Appointed by Nixon: Sens. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

Named by Martin: Reps. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), James I. Dolliver (R Iowa), Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.) and Brooks Hays (D Ark.).

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Five Senators and five Congressmen were named last week to the 17-member Foreign Economic Policy Commission established under terms of the Trade Agreements extension act (HR 5495--CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1062-63).

The Commission will study U.S. tariff policy, and is to report its findings 60 days after Congress convenes for the second session.

The Congressional membership of the Commission was completed Aug. 10 when Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) named Reps. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), John M. Vorys (R Ohio), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) and James P. Richards (D S.C.).

Earlier, on Aug. 7, Vice President Richard M. Nixon appointed Sens. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Prescott S. Bush (R Conn.), Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Harry F. Byrd (D Va.).

President Eisenhower will name seven.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

President Eisenhower Aug. 13 created a 14-member committee to help prevent hiring and firing discrimination on jobs covered by federal contracts. At the same time, Mr. Eisenhower abolished a similar committee established by former President Truman on Dec. 5, 1951.

The President's order places primary responsibility for preventing discrimination with the head of each government-contracting agency. Presidential press secretary James Hagerty said the main difference between the Eisenhower and Truman committees was the addition of representatives of the general public. The old committee, Hagerty said, was made up of federal agency representatives exclusively.

11 Answer All Calls

Eleven Members of the House answered every one of the 123 quorum and roll calls during the first session, according to a tabulation made for a Member.

The 11 are: Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), L. H. Fountain (D N.C.), Myron V. George (R Kan.), Hal Holmes (R Wash.), Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), Sid Simpson (R Ill.), and Henry O. Talle (R Iowa).

Seventy-one of the roll calls were for record votes, on which those on the list answered "yea," "nay," or "present."

The series of White House luncheons and attendance at atomic tests were among principal causes of absences from calls, according to the Representative who requested the check. He said he believed number of Members with perfect records was the smallest in many years.

LOS ALAMOS INQUIRY

The Atomic Energy Commission announced Aug. 11 the establishment of a three-man committee to investigate "allegations of security laxity" at the atomic laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee said the same day a similar probe is being conducted by Committee investigators. Cole said there would be no disclosure of findings for about two weeks.

COOPERATION WITH PROBERS

The Department of State security officer, W. Scott McLeod, said Aug. 8 that Congressional investigating committees receive the "unequivocal" support of the Department for "the first time in 20 years." In a speech to the American Legion in Topeka, Kan., McLeod specifically mentioned probe groups headed by Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.).

DURKIN DEFENSE

Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin Aug. 11 criticized an article by his successor as president of the AFL Plumbers' Union which attacked the Eisenhower Administration. Durkin said Peter T. Schoemann, acting general president, strayed from the facts when he charged the Administration with trying "to steal from the American people what is rightfully theirs." Durkin said if he had not been satisfied with the President's record in the labor field, he would have resigned from the Cabinet.

FARM POLICIES

Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said during an Aug. 9 television broadcast that the Administration's farm policies will help the Republicans in the 1954 elections. Growing surplus stocks, he said, are caused by a price decline under way before President Eisenhower assumed office, complicated by the drought. "Once such a decline starts," he said, "you don't just turn it around and stabilize things."



(AUG. 7 - 13)

weekly committee roundup

New Hearings

GOVERNMENT PRINTING -- After a Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee closed-door session Aug. 10, Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) charged that an alleged Communist "has access to secret material" of the "military, Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency."

McCarthy and Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), the other Subcommittee member present at the secret hearing, declined to name the individual or say where he worked. The meeting had been called, ostensibly, to continue a probe of the overseas information program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 911.) There are no Democrats on the Subcommittee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 955.)

AUG. 11 --

After another closed session, Dirksen announced that a "substantial amount" of "top secret" work has been published and "processed" in the Government Printing Office. McCarthy said public hearings would begin on Aug. 17.

AUG. 12 --

A Washington attorney, Stanley Frosh, identified his client, Edward Rothchild, as one of several witnesses called on Aug. 10. Frosh said Rothchild was a "laborer--a bookbinder" who "does not work on documents" classed as "top secret."

McCarthy confirmed that Rothchild had appeared, but declined to say whether he is the alleged Communist employee whom he charged had "access to secret material." He added any such disclosure would await public hearings. McCarthy did say that Rothchild has had access to secret material.

AUG. 13 --

McCarthy said the Subcommittee received sworn testimony that an individual identified as a Communist has had access to "top secret material" having to do with the "A-bomb and the H-bomb" in the GPO. McCarthy said the individual "principally concerned" has denied he was ever a Communist, and received clearance from the Office's loyalty board. But, added McCarthy, the Subcommittee has "positive evidence" the individual attended Communist Party meetings.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said no restricted data is sent to the "main Government Printing Office." He observed that under terms of the AEC law anyone having access to restricted data must undergo a full FBI field investigation and be cleared by the AEC.

FOUNDATIONS PROBE -- Members of the House Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations began organization Aug. 7 but Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) said hearings probably will not begin until October or November. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1065.)

Reece, declaring that he is "not in any sense of the word 'anti-foundation'," said: "We simply want to make a thorough and objective study of the question with a view to being helpful, and not hurtful."

Three of the Committee's five members -- Reps. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), Gracie Pfof (D Idaho), and Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.) -- voted against the measure (H Res 217) which authorized the investigation (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1026, 1036-37). Hays said he is going into the probe "with an open mind, but I'm not going to become a party to any witch hunts or fishing expeditions." Reece and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) voted for the resolution.

Continued Hearings

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The Subcommittee on the Administration of Internal Revenue Laws of the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 7 halted hearings to determine the efficiency of federal tax law administrative methods (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1067).

The Unit, Aug. 6, heard Frank Eddinfield, former adviser to the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Bennet E. Greer, attorney in the interpretive division of the Treasury chief counsel's office, testify they had been overruled by a Treasury Department March 23, 1948, decision to give Monsanto Chemical Company favorable consideration in a tax case.

Greer said the decision was contrary to policy followed in a similar case where a favorable ruling had been denied. John T. Tobin, chief counsel for the Subcommittee, said the favorable decision was reached following a conference between Charles Oliphant, then Chief Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and his staff. The conference, according to extracts read by Tobin from the diary of former Treasury General Counsel Thomas J. Lynch, was preceded by a phone call from then-Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder to Lynch inquiring about the progress of the case.

Lynch testified Snyder's interest "greatly accelerated" consideration of the case. But he said he believed both he and Snyder were motivated by the same desire to afford relief to a taxpayer under a rigid statute which Congress has since modified.

The case resulted from the loss of a Monsanto chemical plant in the 1947 Texas City, Tex., explosion. Under the law, insurance money is not taxable if it is used to rebuild the plant but if the rebuilding is done with other funds, the insurance money becomes taxable. Since the insurance money was in dispute, the Company sought a ruling that money borrowed from banks by the contractor who was to rebuild the plant, with the Monsanto Company guaranteeing the bank loans, was not taxable under the law.

AUG. 7 --

In a press release, the Chemical Company said it was in "absolute and literal compliance" with the law in obtaining the favorable 1948 ruling.

A. Frederick Olsen of the Internal Revenue Bureau's New York office said Universal Pictures Corporation, desiring fast action on a \$21 million tax refund claim, got swift results in 1948 at the request of Snyder. Olsen said the incident was the only case in his experience where strict treasury review regulations were "violated" on an excess-profits tax case. Universal Pictures was refunded only \$3 million of its \$21 million claim.

Counsel Tobin read excerpts from Oliphant's office log relating how a claim of the late Frank C. Rand, president of International Shoe Company of St. Louis, Mo., for a compromise tax refund of \$175,000 was speeded after Snyder showed an interest in the case in 1949. William P. Hindman, assistant counsel, said the Subcommittee did not think the settlement was necessarily wrong but they did want to call attention to the "extreme speed" with which it was approved.

Committee aides told reporters that "scores more" of cases in which Snyder was said to have "sought expeditious action" were being summarized for possible inclusion in the Subcommittee's report.

AUG. 8 --

From Chicago, John Snyder told a news conference that his only interest in tax cases had been to obtain fair and speedy decisions.

TAX REVISION -- House Ways and Means Committee hearings on legislative proposals to coordinate and simplify the federal tax structure were to end Aug. 14. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1068.)

AUG. 10 --

Mark R. Sullivan, president of the Bell Telephone System of Nevada, told the Committee excise taxes on telephone services are "unreasonably high and burdensome," to telephone users.

Sylvia B. Gottlieb, research director for the CIO Communications Workers of America said the telephone is taxed as a luxury but is considered by everyone "a necessity."

T. F. McMains, vice president of Western Union, said the excise tax on telegrams has placed his firm "at a serious competitive disadvantage with the tax-free and government-subsidized air mail service."

W. W. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, argued against the excise tax on tires and tubes by saying about 10 per cent of a tire dealer's working capital is tied up in taxes because the tax must be paid upon delivery and the dealer does not get the money back until he makes a sale.

Robert Lee Boyd, vice president of Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company, said in a statement the government could save millions of dollars each year by bringing the tobacco tax up to date. He did not ask for a tax reduction but urged elimination of "antiquated" tax laws, which he said were the cause of voluminous book work and urged elimination of the system of prepayment of the tax through purchases of tobacco stamps.

AUG. 11 --

R. E. Joyce, chairman of the Tax Council of the Alcoholic Beverage Industry, told the Committee a tax cut of \$4.50 a gallon on distilled beverages would add about \$70 million annually to state liquor revenues (because of increased consumption) and would curb "the growing moonshine menace." The suggested cut, which amounts to more than \$1 a quart in the cost of high-grade whisky, would be passed on to the consumers, Joyce said. He estimated the proposed tax cut would cost the federal government \$210 million annually in taxes.

Bernard F. Miller, a trailer rental lot operator of Richmond, Va., told the Committee present interpretation

of the tax laws make it economically unsound for him to manufacture his own vehicles because he must pay an original excise tax on the new vehicles as well as an excise tax on each rental. He recommended that the tax apply to the original sale price only.

Orrin B. Wernitz, executive secretary of the National Screw Machine Products Association, proposed that cutting oils used in manufacturing processes be eliminated from the general category of lubricating oils now taxed at six cents a gallon.

Maurice G. Paul, Jr., vice chairman of the Taxation Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, criticized the Bureau of Internal Revenue for failure to publicize its rulings.

Charles K. Lovejoy, executive vice president of Scripto, Inc., objected to "unfair and discriminatory" taxes on "functional mechanical writing instruments."

George A. Hamid, president of the National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches, advocated exemption of such places from excise taxes because, he said, they are not a luxury but "a definite part of the family man's life and habits."

Roger B. Bones, representing the American Petroleum Industries, asked for clarification of the law taxing gasoline.

AUG. 12 --

Beardsley Ruml, author of the "pay-as-you-go" tax plan, told the Committee selective excise levies "can be thrown out" and no new taxes imposed because the federal budget over-states the government's tax needs by \$12 billion a year. The over-statement, he said, is due to shortcomings in efficiency and economy, to capital items "improperly" included as government expense, to investments which could be made self financing, and to reductions possible from other budgetary reforms.

Dr. Edward J. McCormick, president of the American Medical Association, recommended that self-employed persons be allowed to defer federal income tax payments on earnings which have been placed in pension funds subject to withdrawal only when the person retires or becomes permanently disabled.

Among 27 witnesses who favored legislation to exempt earnings earmarked for retirement pensions by self-employed persons were representatives of the American Bar Association, the American Farm Bureau, the National Council of Salesmen's Organizations of New York City, the American Institute of Accountants, the Author's League of America and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

At least three bills already have been introduced in Congress concerning income tax exemption for private retirement funds. They are HR 10, introduced by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), HR 11, by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) and HR 2692 by A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.).

AUG. 13 --

The Committee heard arguments for income tax relief on pension retirement income from spokesmen representing the American Federation of Government Employees, the Federation of Post Office Clerks, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the AFL Government Employees Council, the National Conference of

Railroad Trainmen, the International Association of Firefighters, the Fraternal Order of Police and the Retired Officers Association, Natl. Assn. of Letter Carriers.

Also urging income tax relief on retirement incomes were representatives of the National Education Association and teachers' associations and groups from New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Connecticut and California.

At a news conference, Beardsley Ruml said he did not believe it was possible to balance the federal budget under the present budget system. The present system, he said, produces deficits which can only be wiped out by taxes so high as to cut down on business activity. The solution, he said, is "building out of savings and paying out of earnings."

Reports,

AMMUNITION SHORTAGE-- The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee on Ammunition Shortages, headed by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), reported Aug. 12 that progress has been made in overcoming ammunition production and delivery problems. In a May 23 interim report, the Subcommittee charged shortages had resulted in "needless loss of American lives." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 717.)

On the credit side, the Subcommittee reported rationing of ammunition was discontinued in Korea, and new producers have been brought into a broad-based ammunition industry capable of turning out enough ammunition to meet foreseeable needs.

During fiscal 1954, the Subcommittee was told, production of critical types of ammunition will exceed the output during the preceding three years. The stockpile reportedly is being built up after depletion during the fighting, but the Subcommittee agreed with the Department of the Army that attention should be directed toward maintaining adequate standby facilities, rather than "huge stocks of obsolescent munitions."

"Within a year...we should have achieved a readiness posture never heretofore attained," the report stated. The Subcommittee said one big problem is the inadequacy of ammunition stocks in Europe, which should be built up after requirements in Korea, which have diverted deliveries from Europe, have been met.

All members of the Subcommittee concurred in this second report, according to a Subcommittee spokesman. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) took issue with the May report, filing his minority views.

PERSONNEL POLICIES -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization congratulated the Administration for cutting federal civilian employment by "approximately 100,000 positions," estimated to save \$400 million annually. But the unit criticized other aspects of personnel policies in an Aug. 8 report.

The report listed as faults:

Agencies perform duplicating, unnecessary and overlapping activities

Unauthorized activities are undertaken, and grow into bases for additional fund requests

Many functions are given the defense readiness label so they may win favorable consideration from Congress

Special splinter task forces, commissions, and similar units are established and perpetuated

Cliques of "kingmakers" influence personnel policies to the detriment of morale and economy

Too many specialists are employed permanently, and lower levels are over-organized

Supervisors "pyramid" their staffs because position and pay are based on numbers of employees supervised

Government employees averaged 10.2 days of sick leave each during 1949, compared to 4.8 days for workers in private industry. (Averages were said to have risen higher in 1951 and 1952. Reduction to the private industry average, the Subcommittee estimated, could save 48,000 employees and \$187.5 million annually)

There has been abuse of rights of employees in reduction-in-force programs

The job performance rating system is sometimes used for "unsavory if not illegal purposes," with rigging to give undeserved promotions, to protect favorites from lay-offs, and to threaten punishment

Some agencies spend more on efficiency surveys than they save as a result.

The Subcommittee is headed by Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.).

INTERNAL SECURITY -- Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Aug. 14 released an Internal Security Subcommittee report designed to "shake the complacency" of citizens who "foolishly believe" that "Soviet agents are not moving in our midst trying to shape our policy."

The document contains testimony of Harold Glasser's connections with "Soviet agents." Glasser, who was an adviser to former Secretaries of the Treasury and State and to UNRRA, invoked his constitutional privilege against possible self-incrimination when asked questions by the Subcommittee about his associations. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 497, 747.)

POST EXCHANGES -- In a report released Aug. 12, the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Defense Activities, headed by Rep. William E. Hess (R Ohio), concluded that curtailment of Post Exchange activities is not warranted.

The Subcommittee rejected most of the complaints filed by the American Retail Federation, but recommended several minor changes in policy to "firm up" the system. Valid criticisms by civilian retailers, the report stated, were taken care of by revisions resulting from a study and report by a subcommittee in 1949. (CQ Almanac, 1949, Vol. V, p. 507.) Compliance by the armed services, the Subcommittee reported, has been satisfactory.

Calling the exchanges "an indispensable morale factor," the Subcommittee said: "Only one thing will really satisfy the more vocal critics of the exchanges: to close them."

DEFENSE ORGANIZATION -- Chairman Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) of a Senate Armed

Services subcommittee said Aug. 8 that implementation of legislation for improving Defense Department organization "has been deficient...and extremely costly." A Department official promised early action on streamlining budgetary and accounting procedures, and assignment of duties to the six new assistant secretaries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 870.)

Coming Up

UNION REDS -- Chairman John M. Butler (R Md.) of a special Senate investigating "task force" said Aug. 6 that he will call officials and rank-and-file members of independent unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations to testify about Communist influences in American labor. The task force, appointed from the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee, is scheduled to hold hearings in the fall.

Among those to be heard, Butler said, are representatives of: American Communications Association, United Electrical Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and West Coast Longshoremen's Union. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, also will be called.

Sens. Herman Welker (R Idaho) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.) are the other members of Butler's unit.

PUBLIC WORKS -- Four members of the Senate Public Works Committee are scheduled to inspect federal projects in Alaska and the Columbia River Basin, a Committee staff member announced Aug. 13. They are: Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), and Francis Case (R S.D.).

House Public Works Committee members Aug. 25 will start an inspection tour of projects under their jurisdiction in New York, New Jersey and New England. The tour is scheduled to end in Montreal Sept. 5.

DROUGHT TOUR -- A spokesman for a Senate Agriculture subcommittee headed by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) announced Aug. 13 the unit will visit drought-stricken areas of the Southwest in October to judge the results of the federal emergency relief program, and determine if permanent legislation to handle agricultural disasters is needed. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 952, 1021.)

OVERSEAS BASES -- A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee will visit Spain and North Africa in September to inspect sites contemplated for development of U.S. air bases, it was announced Aug. 7. Chairman Francis Case (R S.D.) said the group would get "on the spot" knowledge before giving its assent to "secret" projects. Other members are Sens. James H. Duff (R Pa.) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.).

POINT IV -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) Aug. 10 started a one-man round-the-world survey of American embassies and Point Four projects. Flying by commercial plane at Senate expense, Ellender will visit projects in 16 countries from Portugal to New Zealand as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

PRISONS -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries will inspect most federal penal institutions "at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning," during the Congressional recess. Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) said Aug. 9 that he and Sens. Herman Welker (R Idaho) and Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.) agreed on the unorthodox hours for the visits.

Committee Assignments

Assignment of Senators to the new six-member committee to study "rates of compensation" paid employees and officers of the Senate was completed Aug. 8.

The Committee was created under the Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation bill (HR 5805 - P.L. 178) for fiscal 1954. Its jurisdiction does not include employees of Senators or Senate Committees.

Named to the Committee by the chairmen of their standing committees were: Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) and Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Aug. 3, from the Committee on Rules and Administration; Frank Carlson (R Kan.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Aug. 5, from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee; Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), and Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Aug. 8, from the Appropriations Committee.

UPTON APPOINTED SENATOR

Robert W. Upton, 69-year-old Concord lawyer was appointed Aug. 14 to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1002.) Upton was one of seven men under consideration for the appointment. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1058.)

Upton, a Republican, will serve until January, 1955. The remaining two years of Tobey's term will be filled in a 1954 election. The regular six-year term of Sen. Styles Bridges (R) also expires in 1955, so New Hampshire voters will elect long- and short-term Senators in 1954.

A Concord lawyer since 1907, Upton was elected to the state house of representatives in 1911. He served as a delegate to state constitutional conventions in 1918, 1930, 1938 and 1948, and was GOP state chairman in 1936.

He was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association (1940-41). From 1948 to 1951, he was on the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Three Senators now are serving by appointment. The others are Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.). With the Upton appointment, the Senate has 47 Republicans, 47 Democrats, one independent and the vacancy caused by the death of Robert A. Taft (R Ohio.)

EX-REP. BUTLER DIES

Former Rep. John C. Butler (R N.Y.) died Aug. 13 in Buffalo, N.Y. Butler, 66, served from April 22, 1941, until Jan. 3, 1949. He was defeated for re-election in 1948 and in 1952 lost the GOP nomination for Congress to Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.).

MALONE THROWN

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) was thrown from his horse Aug. 7 while vacationing at a resort near Stroudsburg, Pa. He suffered a fractured pelvis.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--Has any governor appointed both his state's current Senators?

A--Yes. Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.) appointed Republicans William F. Knowland (1945) and Thomas H. Kuchel (1952). However, Knowland has since been elected, in 1946 and in 1952.

2. Q--How is the meeting date of Congress determined?

A--The 20th Amendment of the Constitution requires that Congress meet each year on Jan. 3, "unless they shall by law appoint a different day." That's what Congress did just before adjourning, scheduling the second session for Jan. 6, 1954.

3. Q--If Washington were attacked, could the President convene Congress elsewhere for a special session?

A--Yes. The Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them" in special session. Place is not specified, and the rules have been interpreted to grant the President the right to move Congress from Washington.

4. Q--To what extent did President Eisenhower get what he asked of the recent session of Congress?

A--He made 44 specific legislative proposals, and Congress completed favorable action on 32 of them. Three proposals progressed part way through the legislative mill without setbacks, and will be revived during the second session. Six others received no action by Congress and remain on the agenda. Two--for increased postal rates and a higher debt ceiling--were rejected in committees, at least for first session action. Another--a resolution condemning Soviet enslavement of peoples--was tabled in committee in a manner making revival unlikely.

5. Q--If a pocket veto was all that was necessary to kill the movie excise tax repeal, why did President Eisenhower send along a veto message?

A--The President's statement was not technically a veto message, but a memorandum to explain his reasons. It was not required (a message is required when the President vetoes a bill while Congress is in session), but the late Franklin D. Roosevelt began the custom of explaining the reasons behind a pocket veto.

6. Q--Why do the newspapers say that the \$200 million for Korean relief and rehabilitation voted by Congress "does not increase the appropriations total?"

A--The money will be taken from military funds already appropriated and counted in the totals. Presumably, military expenditures will be reduced as a result of the Korean cease-fire. Congress authorized the money transfer in a supplemental appropriations bill passed Aug. 3.

7. Q--As finally signed into law, does the special immigration act provide for the admission of non-refugees?

A--Yes, although most of the visas will be issued to refugees, escapees, and expellees. The Senate bowed to the House in allowing for some non-refugees who have close relatives in the U. S. Refugees, escapees, and expellees are defined broadly to include such categories as victims of the Holland floods, former residents of the old Italian colonies, and persons uprooted by the Greek civil war.

8. Q--How does the Tariff Commission avoid deadlocks on tie votes?

A--Congress deleted the proposed expansion of the Commission from six to seven members when it passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act extension, but changed the rules to eliminate deadlocks. Until now, a tie vote has killed an application for relief from competition by imports, but henceforth the Commission will conduct hearings and investigations on such cases when the members split evenly. When half the Commissioners vote for use of escape clauses or peril points provisions and half vote against, both sets of recommendations will go to the President, who will choose the viewpoint to be followed. Formerly, a majority vote was necessary to send a recommendation to the President, who cannot act without a Commission recommendation.

9. Q--How much money did Congress save by changing the free mail system Aug. 1?

A--The bill does not cut expenditures. Through revised bookkeeping, it relieves the Post Office Department from charging the costs of franked mail against its appropriations. Instead, Members of Congress and government agencies sending out free mail will charge the costs against their own appropriations, trimming the Post Office deficit.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data can be found: (4) 1044-45; (5) 1072; (6) 1061; (7) (8) 1062; (9) 1063.